(b) whether it is also a fact that during Nehru's time some carpets were sent for display in that office which were lying in the stores and no Indian symbol was on display in 1978;

(c) whether Government had sent or propose to send any Indian symbol for display like other nations;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA) : (a) Flags of all the 188 Member States of the United Nations are hoisted in the premises of the United Nations.

(b) The carpet which former Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru presented to the United Nations on August 29, 1967 is currently on display in the 38th floor of the United Nations—the floor exclusively devoted to the Office of the Secretary General.

(c) to (e) Former Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi presented on July 26, 1982, a black stone sculpture of Sun God (Surya). This item is on display at the entrance to the Delegates Lounge in the United Nations which is one of the most prominent areas in the UN Building.

Highlights of G-77 Summit

4157. SHRI J. CHITHARANJAN :

SHRI GAYA SINGH :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) what are the highlights of the recently held G-77 Summit at Havana; and

(b) what is the outcome of the Summit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA) : (a) The Group of 77 (G-77) South Summit of developing countries was held in Havana, Cuba from 10—14 April, 2000. The Summit adopted three documents viz., the Declaration, the Havana Programme of Action, and a paper on South-South Cooperation.

(b) The Summit emphasized that in all their endeavours, developing countries would be guided by the principles and purposes of the United Nations

Charter and by full respect for the principles of international law. The Summit declared its commitment to promote democracy and to strengthen the rule of law. It further agreed to promote respect for all universally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development.

The South Summit deliberated on four broad themes : Globalization; Knowledge and Technology; South-South Cooperation and North-South Relations. The Summit agreed on the need for developing countries to participate effectively in international economic institutions and policy-making processes. It reiterated the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities between developed and developing countries, and highlighted the need to gain preferential access to resources and technologies of the North to ensure sustainable development. The Summit deliberated extensively on the need for a fair, equitable and rule-based multilateral trading system that took into account the development needs of developing countries, and called upon industrialized nations to fully address the implementation issues of the Uruguay Round Agreements that are of concern to developing countries. It also called for improved market access for goods and services of developing countries, and opposed all protectionist measures under the guise of labour standards and environment. The Summit resolved to revitalize and strengthen the role of United Nations system in order to promote development and international cooperation in the context of globalization. The Summit recognized the need to preserve and promote cultural diversity also in the same context.

The Summit stressed the importance of obtaining preferential access to technology and resources of the North. It, however, also stressed that the countries of the South should cooperatively harness the potential of their own knowledge and technology as well as human resources, apart from forging common positions in international fora on issues of concern to developing countries. In this context, Economic and Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (ECDC/TCDC) was seen as a key vehicle. The need to stimulate South-South trade and investment, strengthening cooperation in the monetary and financial fields, and promoting social development, including enhancing of capacity building, was also emphasized.

It was further agreed that the North-South dialogue should be revitalized in order to ensure that development issues become central to this dialogue. In this context, the Summit deliberations referred to the importance of Official Development Assistance (ODA) to developing countries, rescheduling of debt, the need for a new financial architecture, and for the multilateral trading regime

taking development requirements into account. The centrality of the UN in global economic issues, development and international cooperation was seen to be significant.

It was also agreed that the institutional framework of G-77 should be upgraded to implement the South Summit decisions.

Border Dispute between India-China

4158. SHRI NANA DESHMUKH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the new-item titled "Time, patience needed to solve border dispute : China" published in the Times of India, on the 4th April 2000;

(b) whether it is a fact that India accuses China of possessing some land in Jammu and Kashmir and on the other hand China accuses India of possessing some Chinese territory;

(c) if so, what is the factual position in this regard; and

(d) what concrete steps are being taken to arrive at a settlement so as to safeguard peace and tranquility on the both the sides ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) As is well-known, China continues to be in illegal occupation of (approx.) 38,000 sq. kms in the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir. In addition, under the so-called Sino-pakistan 'Boundary Agreemnent' of 1963, Pakistan illegally ceded 5,180 sq. kms. of Indian territory in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir to China. China illegally claims approximately 90,000 sq. kms. of Indian territory in the Eastern Sector of the India-China boundary in Arunachal Pradesh.

The boundary question is being discussed in the framework of the India-China Joint Working Group on the Boundary Question (JWG). The Twelfth Meeting of the JWG was held in New Delhi on April 28, 2000. Both sides reiterated their commitment to seeking a fair, reasonable and mutually acceptable settlement of the boundary question by peaceful means through dialogue. The Agreement on Maintenance of Peace and Tranquility, along the Line of Actual Control, in the India-China Border Areas (1993) and the Agreement on Confidence Building Measures in the Military Field, along the Line of Actual